

Southwestern Bell's CEI Plan does not state how maintenance and repairs will be handled for the installed base, where no network interface has yet been installed. Even though no interface may have been installed yet, a demarcation point can and should be identified to determine at what point wire maintenance should be charged separately to Southwestern Bell's payphone division as "inside wire" maintenance and at what point wire maintenance may be included as part of the tariffed access service.<sup>13</sup> Southwestern Bell should be required to refile its CEI plan and state its specific practices regarding the demarcation point.

Southwestern Bell does not address service ordering procedures involved when a location provider changes a Southwestern Bell payphone division payphone to an IPP payphone, or when an IPP provider payphone becomes a Southwestern Bell payphone division payphone. Southwestern Bell must specify its procedures so that the Commission and interested parties can assess whether service orders are treated equally in this context.

This is especially important where changes of ownership are involved. For example, if a location provider enters into a contract with Southwestern Bell's payphone division, and a contract is in place between an IPP provider and the previous owner, what procedures does Southwestern Bell follow to determine who is the location provider of record for purposes of authorizing and/or ordering service from Southwestern Bell's

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<sup>13</sup> The Commission only grandfathered the location of existing LEC payphones, citing the cost and difficulty of moving existing payphones. See Payphone Order at ¶ 151. Moreover, the Commission required LECs to identify whether wire maintenance costs should be allocated to regulated or deregulated operations. Contra BellSouth Reply, filed January 15, 1997 in CC Docket No. 96-128 at 27.

perspective as a provider of local exchange service? On the other hand, what procedures are followed if the positions are reversed, and the location provider enters into a contract with an IPP, while a contract is in place between the previous owner and Southwestern Bell's payphone division? Southwestern Bell should specify the procedures it will use to resolve in a nondiscriminatory fashion the conflicts that arise in this context, and to ensure that no undue preferences are given to Southwestern Bell's payphone division.

Southwestern Bell does not specify in detail the procedures to ensure that unfair marketing practices will not be employed by Southwestern Bell and its payphone division when payphones are replaced. For example, Southwestern Bell's service ordering procedures must specify that Southwestern Bell's payphone division is not notified when a new service order is placed for an IPP payphone.

Additionally, Southwestern Bell does not state either in its CEI plan or the referenced SWBT August 1995 Filing whether Southwestern Bell will share personnel between its regulated operations and its payphone division. Southwestern Bell must explain its personnel sharing policies and how it intends to ensure that there will be no discrimination to the extent that personnel sharing takes place, especially in the areas of service order processing, installation, maintenance and repair.

In Attachment B to the SWBT August 1995 Filing, Southwestern Bell claims that its installation, maintenance and repair procedures are designed to be "mechanized" and to keep the identity of the "ordering party" anonymous. However, if personnel are shared between Southwestern Bell payphone operations and Southwestern Bell regulated

operations, then the identity of the ordering party would *not* remain anonymous and, as Southwestern Bell acknowledges, it is more likely that discrimination could occur. For example, a Southwestern Bell technician could perform functions for the payphone division involving ordering service, and functions for the LEC involving providing the service. This technician could then know whether the service is for an IPP or Southwestern Bell's payphone division.

On the other hand, if Southwestern Bell chooses to share personnel, then it must describe in detail the specific steps it will follow to ensure there will be no discrimination against IPPs, and no preferential treatment of Southwestern Bell's payphone division, in the provision of service ordering, installation, maintenance and repair.

### **III. NUMBERS AND SCREENING CODES**

#### **A. Number Assignments**

The Payphone Order requires LECs to be nondiscriminatory in assignment of line numbers to payphones. Payphone Order, ¶ 149. Southwestern Bell's plan does not address the assignment of line numbers.<sup>14</sup> Since this issue is specifically addressed in the

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<sup>14</sup> For example, Assignment to payphones of line numbers in 8000 to 9000 range provides a distinct advantage in the prevention of fraud because they alert overseas operators to refrain from completing collect calls to such numbers. (On domestic calls, IXC's usually determine whether to complete collect calls by accessing LIDB and checking for the presence of billed number screening on the line. According to AT&T, it is not practical for overseas operators to access LIDB to determine the presence of billed number screening on a line to which a collect call is being placed.) IXC's frequently attempt to collect charges for incoming collect calls placed to payphones from overseas, even though the payphone is subscribed to billed number screening. Numbers in the 8000 to 9000 range were made available only relatively recently to IPP providers. By contrast, these numbers have been available to LEC payphones for many years. Consequently, APCC (Footnote continued)

Payphone Order, Southwestern Bell's plan should indicate what its number assignment policy is and how the policy is applied to Southwestern Bell's payphone division and other PSPs.

**B. Screening Codes**

Southwestern Bell's CEI Plan fails to provide detail on the types of screening service Southwestern Bell will offer to independent and Southwestern Bell payphones.

Prior to the Payphone Order, the Commission ordered LECs to provide an improved version of originating line screening ("OLS") that would enable IXC's to uniquely identify calls originating from IPP providers using "COCOT" lines. Policies and Rules Concerning Operator Service Access and Pay Telephone Compensation, Third Report and Order, FCC 96-131, released April 5, 1996.<sup>15</sup> Traditionally, IPP providers using COCOT lines have been assigned the "07" code, which merely indicates the

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(Footnote continued)

believes that 8000 and 9000 series numbers are assigned to a much higher percentage of the installed base of LEC payphones than the percentage they represent of the installed base of IPPs. Southwestern Bell should be required to allocate the numbers assigned to the existing base of payphones, without charge, so that an equal percentage of LEC payphones and IPPs are assigned 8000 and 9000 series numbers. See Payphone Order, ¶ 149.

<sup>15</sup> However, since the OLS proceeding was initiated prior to enactment of Section 276, the Third Report and Order and subsequent orders have not addressed LECs' obligations under Section 276 and the Payphone Order. See Policies and Rules Concerning Operator Service Access and Pay Telephone Compensation, Petition Pertaining to Originating Line Screening Services, Memorandum Opinion and Order, CCB/CPD File Nos. 96-18 et al., released December 20, 1996, n. 28.

presence of calling restrictions and can be assigned to a variety of non-payphone lines. LEC payphones, by contrast, benefit from a unique "27" code associated with coin lines.<sup>16</sup>

To the extent that Southwestern Bell provides IPP providers using COCOT lines with the "07" code, which *does not* uniquely identify calls as payphone calls, and by contrast, provides its own payphones, which use primarily "coin lines," with a "27" code, which *does* uniquely identify calls as payphone calls, Southwestern Bell violates the Commission's CEI requirements. The "07" code for COCOT lines is clearly inferior to the unique "27" code provided to LEC payphones using coin lines, and such inferior treatment is inconsistent with the nondiscrimination requirement of Section 276(a). Moreover, the importance of unique screening codes for payphones has been heightened as a result of the Commission's orders in Docket No. 96-128. The Commission's Order on Reconsideration in the payphone docket confirms that PSPs must ensure transmission of codes that enable IXCs to track calls. Accordingly, LECs are required to provide services "that provide a discrete code to identify payphones that are maintained by non-LEC providers." Reconsideration Order at ¶94.

Having a unique screening code automatically transmitted to the IXC provides Bell company payphones with a tremendous advantage in the collection of per-call

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<sup>16</sup> For example, Ameritech has indicated that it has implemented the Commission's requirement in most of its central offices by offering "Flex ANI," a service that permits the transmission of a "70" code that uniquely identifies COCOT lines to those IXCs subscribing to Flex ANI. Unless IXCs are required to subscribe to codes like the Flex ANI code in all areas, Southwestern Bell must be required to reconfigure the existing codes, which are universally available with access services to which IXCs *do* subscribe, so that a unique code is available for COCOT lines as well as coin lines.

payphone compensation. With a unique screening code, the IXC knows immediately that a call is compensable, and should not have to take any further steps in order to calculate the compensation due for each particular ANI invoiced by an IPP provider. If no unique screening code is transmitted, by contrast, the IXC must check some reliable data base in order to confirm whether the call is from a payphone and therefore, compensable under the Payphone Order. APCC's experience with the data base currently used to administer flat-rate compensation is that the data base information is frequently unreliable and imposes substantial delays and costs in collecting compensation. Frequently, compensation for a given period is never collected on certain payphones because of the difficulties of securing LEC verification. Transmitting a unique screening code for COCOT lines as well as coin lines evidently would make it unnecessary for PSPs to have their collection of compensation continually delayed or denied due to the highly error-prone LEC verification data base currently in use.

Therefore, if Southwestern Bell transmits a unique code on all coin lines while transmitting a non-unique code on COCOT lines, Southwestern Bell discriminates heavily in favor of its payphone division, providing it with a great advantage in the collection of per-call compensation from IXCs.

Accordingly, the Commission should order Southwestern Bell to clarify that it will provide PSPs using COCOT lines with a screening code that uniquely identifies their lines as payphone lines.

**IV. OPERATOR SERVICES**

Southwestern Bell's CEI plan does not address the intraLATA operator services offered with its public payphones. Southwestern Bell should be required to specify whether it considers operator services to be part of its deregulated payphone service or whether it considers operator services to be a separable service that is not "ancillary" to its public payphone service.

If operator services are part of Southwestern Bell's deregulated public payphone service, Southwestern Bell should explain whether it is providing such services (1) in the payphone or (2) by reselling network-based operator functions. Further, Southwestern Bell should be required to identify the network functions supporting such services and to indicate how those same functions will be offered to PSPs on a nondiscriminatory basis.

If operator services are a separable regulated service that is not "ancillary" to Southwestern Bell's deregulated payphone service, Southwestern Bell still must demonstrate that it is not subsidizing its payphone operations or discriminating between its payphone operations and other PSPs in the provision of such services. For example, if Southwestern Bell is offering a commission to its payphone operations for presubscribing its payphones to Southwestern Bell's operator service, then at a minimum, such commissions must also be available to independent PSPs on the same terms and conditions.<sup>17</sup> At a minimum, Southwestern Bell must submit a copy of its presubscription

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<sup>17</sup> However, since Southwestern Bell is not using an affiliate for its provision of payphone service, it is questionable whether the Commission's accounting rules allow Southwestern Bell to pay itself a commission for presubscribing its payphones to Southwestern Bell's operator services. Such a transfer of regulated revenues out of  
(Footnote continued)

contract with its payphone operations and state that it will offer the same terms and conditions to other IPP providers

**V. CPNI AND SEMI-PUBLIC SERVICE CUSTOMERS**

Regarding customer proprietary network information ("CPNI"), Southwestern Bell incorporates by reference into its CEI plan its August 3, 1995 amendment to its CEI plan for payment processing services, and indicates that it will follow those procedures except where inconsistent with the requirements of Section 222 of the Act and pending the outcome of the FCC's CPNI proceeding. Plan at 18. This approach leaves several questions unanswered regarding how it is applied to protect, under nondiscriminatory conditions, the CPNI of PSPs, as well as the CPNI of Southwestern Bell's existing "semi-public" customers.

Southwestern Bell does not explain to what extent it has modified the procedures described in the August 3 amendment to ensure equal -- and equally protected -- access by all payphone service providers ("PSPs") to the customer-proprietary network information ("CPNI") of current customers of tariffed semi-public service. For example, Southwestern Bell states that it will treat CPNI regarding PSPs and their subscribed services as restricted CPNI that "will not be made available to or accessible by any other payphone service provider, absent affirmative direction otherwise by the subscribing payphone service provider." Plan at 18. However, Southwestern Bell does not indicate to what extent it has

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(Footnote continued)

regulation may be permissible under the Commission's affiliate transactions rules. However, there is no express permission for such treatment under the cost allocation rules governing nonregulated operations that are not provided through a separate affiliate.



modified the security procedures described in its plan to ensure that its payphone service personnel, who may have direct access to Southwestern Bell's automated service order system (see discussion of service ordering, above) will not also have access to CPNI of PSPs.

Southwestern Bell's CPNI plan also leaves ambiguous the manner in which it will handle information relating to current customers of Southwestern Bell's tariffed semi-public payphone service. With semi-public service, the payphone location provider subscribes to, and is billed for, a tariffed Southwestern Bell service in which Southwestern Bell provides a payphone and charges the location provider for the line and usage of the payphone. Thus, the location provider is a true customer of Southwestern Bell's tariffed services. The status of semi-public service and its subscribers is scheduled to change on April 15, 1997, because Southwestern Bell may no longer provide the semi-public payphone and the associated payphone-calling services as part of its regulated exchange service operations.

Thus, the CPNI associated with semi-public services is clearly CPNI of the location provider customer and may not be used or disclosed by Southwestern Bell without the customer's affirmative consent except in the provision of the telecommunications service from which the information is derived. 47 U.S.C. § 222(c)(1). Since the existing tariffed semi-public service is necessarily being terminated, subsequent to the termination Southwestern Bell's payphone operation has no more right than any other PSP to access and use the semi-public customer's CPNI.

Southwestern Bell's treatment of semi-public CPNI has major policy implications. The "flash-cut" deregulation of semi-public service will open up a marketplace opportunity for a large group of customers who are willing to pay to have a payphone located on their premises. Customers of tariffed semi-public service are likely to have little or no awareness of the imminent termination of their tariffed service. Since these customers were obtained by Southwestern Bell under anticompetitive, discriminatory conditions in an era of LEC payphone subsidies, there is no legitimate reason why Southwestern Bell's payphone operation should be allowed to exploit its telephone company status to gain preferred access to these customers at the expense of competitors.

Customers of semi-public service should be provided full notice, in a neutral fashion, of the changes that are occurring and be offered a meaningful opportunity to make changes in their payphone services without being subject to service change or installation charges. Southwestern Bell should be required to disclose how it will notify semi-public customers, in a neutral fashion, of the imminent changes and how it will provide those customers an opportunity to authorize disclosure of CPNI on a nondiscriminatory basis to interested payphone providers, including without preference Southwestern Bell's payphone division.

To the extent that Southwestern Bell has, subsequent to enactment of Section 222, allowed its payphone operations to access semi-public customers' CPNI for purposes of marketing nonregulated payphone service to existing semi-public customers, Southwestern Bell has been in violation of the Act. Southwestern Bell should be required

to disclose whether such access has occurred. If it has occurred, the Commission must take appropriate remedial measures, including a "fresh look" for any customer that was signed to a contract in violation of Section 222.

**VI. OTHER SEMI-PUBLIC SERVICE ISSUES**

There are other questions related to semi-public and semi-public-like service that are not addressed at all in Southwestern Bell's CEI plan. For example, to the extent that Southwestern Bell's payphone operation intends to continue offering a semi-public-like payphone service that involves charging location providers for lines and usage on their payphones, Southwestern Bell must disclose how such a service will be supported by Southwestern Bell's network operations and how charges for the service will be treated on the subscriber's bill. For example, if Southwestern Bell makes network functions available to its payphone operation to track the usage of "semi-public-like" service lines, it must make those same tracking services available in the same manner to independent PSPs. If Southwestern Bell allows its payphone operations to bill for "semi-public-like" service in the local exchange portion of the subscriber's bill, it must make the same billing treatment available for independent PSPs.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> To the extent that such billing treatment is tariffed or subject to regulation at the state level, it is clearly a service that the Bell companies must provide on a nondiscriminatory basis, even if other nonregulated billing services are not.

**VII.      OTHER ISSUES NOT ADDRESSED IN  
SOUTHWESTERN BELL'S CEI PLAN**

**A.      Timing Of Call Set Up**

Southwestern Bell fails to provide any information on whether there are differences in the timing of call set up -- i.e., how long it takes for Southwestern Bell's network to connect a call after delivery of dialed digits -- between Southwestern Bell's COCOT lines and coin lines. Nor does it address whether there are differences in the timing of call set up when the same type of line is used by IPP provider payphones versus Southwestern Bell payphone division payphones. To the extent that there are any differences in call set up timing between COCOT lines and coin lines, or between IPP providers and the Southwestern Bell payphone division, Southwestern Bell must describe the differences in detail, and explain what steps it will take to equalize timing in accordance with the Commission's CEI requirements.

**B.      Collection Of Taxes**

Southwestern Bell does not address its procedures to equally apply taxes on telephone bills for services provided to IPP providers and to its payphone division. For example, in Missouri a municipality tax is imposed. The Commission should require Southwestern Bell to describe the procedures it uses to ensure that IPP providers and Southwestern Bell's payphone division are taxed in the same fashion.

**CONCLUSION**

Southwestern Bell's CEI plan fails to provide sufficient specificity and contains outright violations of CEI requirements and the Payphone Order as detailed above. Therefore, Southwestern Bell's CEI plan must be rejected. Southwestern Bell must be required to refile or amend its plan in accordance with the foregoing comments. The Commission should require the refiled plan to be served on commenting parties and to be subject to the same comment period, so that parties have an adequate opportunity to review and comment on the new material submitted.

Dated: February 7, 1997

Respectfully submitted,



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Attorneys for the American Public  
Communications Council

## **ATTACHMENT 1**

**ANSWER SUPERVISION-LINE SIDE  
AND  
SELECTIVE CLASS OF CALL SCREENING  
COST/RATE SUMMARY WORKSHEET**

|  | <b>COMPANY<br/>AVERAGE<br/>COST/RATES</b> | <b>PROPOSED<br/>INTERSTATE<br/>RATE</b> | <b>RECURRING<br/>COST/RATE<br/>RATIO</b> | <b>RECURRING<br/>COST/INVESTMENT<br/>RATIO</b> |
|--|---|---|--|--|
| <b>ANSWER SUPERVISION-LINE SIDE</b>              |   |   |  |  |
| Recurring  |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$10.00                                   | \$10.00                                 | 0.16                                     | 0.421272                                       |
| Cost   | \$1.60                                    |   |  |  |
| Nonrecurring                                     | \$6.20                                    | \$10.00                                 |  |  |
|  | \$6.70                                    |   |  |  |
| <b>SELECTIVE CLASS OF CALL SCREENING (SCOCS)</b> |   |   |  |  |
| Recurring  |   |   |  |  |
| SCOCS Type I                                     |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$1.60                                    | \$5.00                                  | 0.0036                                   | 0.411215                                       |
| Cost   | 0.018                                     |   |  |  |
| SCOCS Type II                                    |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$1.60                                    | \$5.00                                  | 0.0036                                   |  |
| Cost   | 0.018                                     |   |  |  |
| SCOCS Type III                                   |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$1.60                                    | \$5.00                                  | 0.0036                                   |  |
| Cost   | 0.018                                     |   |  |  |
| Nonrecurring                                     |   |   |  |  |
| SCOCS Type I                                     |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$15.50                                   | \$20.00                                 |  |  |
| Cost   | \$2.94                                    |   |  |  |
| SCOCS Type II                                    |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$14.90                                   | \$15.00                                 |  |  |
| Cost   | \$2.94                                    |   |  |  |
| SCOCS Type III                                   |   |   |  |  |
| Rate   | \$14.60                                   | \$15.00                                 |  |  |
| Cost   | \$2.94                                    |   |  |  |

## **ATTACHMENT 2**



## Southwestern Bell

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January 15, 1997

Melanie S. Fannin  
President-Kansas

Judith McConnell  
Executive Director  
Kansas Corporation Commission  
1500 SW Arrowhead Road  
Topeka, Kansas 66604-4027

Dear Mrs. McConnell:

Enclosed for filing with the Commission are the original and several copies of the General Exchange Tariff, Application of Tariff, 8th Revised Sheet 3 and 2nd Revised Sheet 4; Section 7, Directory Services, 2nd Revised Sheet 16, 2nd Revised Sheet 18, 1st Revised Sheet 18A and Price List, 5th Revised Sheet 2; Section 39, Customer-Owned Pay Telephone Service, Index, 5th Revised Sheet 1, 5th Revised Sheet 1, 6th Revised Sheet 2, 1st Revised Sheet 2A, Original Sheets 2B through 2D, 7th Revised Sheet 3, 5th Revised Sheet 4, 4th Revised Sheet 5, 5th Revised Sheet 6, 6th Revised Sheet 7, 1st Revised Sheet 7A, 8th Revised Sheet 8, and Original Sheet 8A.

This filing introduces SmartCoin<sup>SM</sup> service and Answer Supervision to the Customer-Owned Pay Telephone Service (COPT) tariff. SmartCoin service offers network controlled coin functionality to payphone providers. Answer Supervision provides a signal to the customer's payphone that indicates that the called party has answered the call and, therefore, billing should begin. These services are being introduced in compliance with the FCC's Order in Docket No. 96-128, Implementation of the Pay Telephone Reclassification and Compensation Provisions of the Telecommunications Act of 1996. The FCC Order specifies that states must have effective tariffs for these services no later than April 15, 1997. Additionally, this filing eliminates the local usage charge associated with COPT access lines.

220 East Sixth  
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Phone 913 276-8201

This filing also includes information in the Staff Support Binder to assist the Commission in addressing the FCC's Order in Docket No. 96-128, Paragraph 186. The FCC Order requires removal from intrastate rates any charge that recovers the costs of payphones by April 15, 1997. States must determine the intrastate rate elements that must be removed to eliminate any intrastate subsidies within this time frame.

One copy of this filing, the revenue forecast, cost study, and information related to the FCC's Order in Docket No. 96-128 are being provided to the Senior Communications Analyst under separate cover.

Southwestern Bell submits this filing in accordance with the requirements of the FCC's September 20, 1996, Order in Docket No. 96-128. Pursuant to this Order, state commissions must find, on or before April 15, 1997, that the intrastate subsidies for payphones have been removed. We believe this filing satisfies the FCC's Order. Approval of this filing by the Commission will constitute concurrence that these requirements have been met.

If this filing meets with the approval of the Commission, please return two copies of each sheet bearing the filing stamp of the Commission and stamped with an effective date of April 15, 1997. We respectfully request this approval be granted by February 14, 1997, to allow time for implementation of these service changes.

Sincerely,



Melanie S. Fannin  
President-Kansas

Enclosures

General Exchange Tariff  
Application of Tariff -  
8th Revised Sheet 3  
Replacing 7th Revised Sheet 3

**SERVICE MARKS**

The following marks, to the extent if any used throughout this Tariff, are designated below.

**Service Marks of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company**

(MT)

(MT)

(MT)

(MT)

(AT)

DovLink<sup>SM</sup>  
Family Space<sup>SM</sup>  
Bill Plus<sup>SM</sup>  
Personalized Ring<sup>SM</sup>  
BizSaver<sup>SM</sup>

IntelliNumber<sup>SM</sup>

Line of Distinction<sup>SM</sup>  
Intelligent Redirect<sup>SM</sup>  
AutoConnect<sup>SM</sup>  
SmartCoin<sup>SM</sup>

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ISSUED: JAN 15, 1997      EFFECTIVE: APR 15, 1997

BY: M. S. FANNIN, President-Kansas  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company  
Topeka, Kansas

General Exchange Tariff  
Application of Tariff-  
2nd Revised Sheet 4  
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 4

### REGISTERED SERVICE MARKS

The following marks, to the extent if any used throughout this Tariff, are designated below.

#### Registered Service Marks of Southwestern Bell Telephone Company

(MT)  
(MT)  
(MT)  
(MT)

Plexar®  
MicroLink I®  
MicroLink II®  
PredictaBill®  
Signature Listing®  
TeleBranch®  
Caller IntelliData®  
The WORKS®  
The WORKS PLUS®  
Personality Logo®

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ISSUED: JAN 15, 1997      EFFECTIVE: APR 15, 1997

BY: M. S. FANNIN, President-Kansas  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company  
Topeka, Kansas

General Exchange Tariff  
Section 7 -  
2nd Revised Sheet 16  
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 16

## DIRECTORY SERVICES

### 7.3 LIST SERVICE

#### 7.3.1 Descriptive Summary

List Service is the matching of telephone numbers in written form to lists of names and addresses when such names and addresses are supplied to the Telephone Company by a customer according to a prescribed format. The use of the completed list by the customer will be restricted to telephone calling purposes. Non-published numbers will not be provided and the Telephone Company assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors that may appear in the completed list.

#### 7.3.2 Rates

|                                 | One Time<br>Charge |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Each Area Code                  | \$5.00             |
| Each telephone number requested | .05                |

In addition, appropriate taxes and shipping charges are applicable.

### 7.4 DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE CALL COMPLETION

#### 7.4.1 General

Directory Assistance Call Completion (DACC) provides the customer the option of having their local or intraLATA long distance calls automatically completed after they receive a telephone listing from Directory Assistance Service. The call may be completed automatically or by the Telephone Company operator. DACC is available where facilities permit.

The DACC portion of the call may either be billed in the same manner as the DA portion, or alternately billed by using a Telecommunications Company calling card, billing to a third number, or collect.

At no additional charge, business customers can request that DACC be allowed only on an alternately billed basis. Where facilities permit, the customer may choose to apply this option to all DACC calls or only to the intraLATA DACC calls.

- (AT) Sent paid DACC from Customer-Owned Pay Telephone Service is not available, except as  
(AT) specified in Section 39 of this tariff. DACC charges from Customer-Owned Pay Telephone Service may be alternately billed by using a Telecommunications Company calling card, billing to a third number, or collect.

ISSUED: JAN 15, 1997 EFFECTIVE: APR 15, 1997

BY: M. S. FANNIN, President-Kansas  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company  
Topeka, Kansas

General Exchange Tariff  
Section 7  
2nd Revised Sheet 18  
Replacing 1st Revised Sheet 18

DIRECTORY SERVICES

7.4 DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE CALL COMPLETION (Continued)

7.4.5 Rates

The rates for DACC apply only to completed DACC calls. DACC rates are in addition to any Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service usage rates or local message rates that may apply to the call. The appropriate Directory Assistance rates will also apply unless the customer is exempt from Directory Assistance charging.

|      | <u>DESCRIPTION</u>                      | <u>RATE</u> |
|------|---|-------------|
|      | <u>Fully-Automated DACC</u>             |             |
| (CT) | Sent-Paid Pay Telephones                | ** (1)      |
| (CT) | Sent-Paid Non-Pay Telephones            | ** (2)      |
|      | Telecommunications Company Calling Card | ** (3)      |
|      | Collect                                 | ** (4)      |
|      | Billed to a Third Number                | ** (5)      |
|      | <u>Semi-Automated DACC</u>              |             |
|      | Sent-Paid                               | ** (6)      |
|      | Telecommunications Company Calling Card | ** (3)      |
|      | Collect                                 | ** (4)      |
|      | Billed to a Third Number                | ** (5)      |
|      | <u>Person-to-Person</u>                 | ** (7)      |

Refer to Sheet 18A for footnotes.

\*\* Current prices are specified in the Directory Services Price List.

ISSUED: JAN 15, 1997      EFFECTIVE: APR 15, 1997

BY: M. S. FANNIN, President-Kansas  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company  
Topeka, Kansas

General Exchange Tariff  
Section 7  
1st Revised Sheet 18A  
Replacing Original Sheet 18A

## DIRECTORY SERVICES

### 7.4 DIRECTORY ASSISTANCE CALL COMPLETION (Continued)

#### 7.4.5 Rates (Continued)

(CT)

- (1) This rate applies to local calls only. For sent-paid intraLATA long distance calls placed from Pay Telephones, the sent-paid Semi-Automated DACC rate applies.
- (2) For Hotel/Motel class of service, this rate applies to local calls only. For sent-paid intraLATA long distance calls placed from Hotel/Motel class of service, the sent-paid Semi-Automated DACC rate applies.
- (3) Apply the appropriate Station-to-Station Calling Card Operator Assistance service charge located in the Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service Tariff or Local Exchange Tariff.
- (4) Apply the appropriate Station-to-Station Collect Operator Assistance service charge located in the Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service Tariff or Local Exchange Tariff.
- (5) Apply the appropriate Station-to-Station Billed to Third Number Operator Assistance service charge located in the Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service Tariff or Local Exchange Tariff.
- (6) Apply the appropriate Station-to-Station Paid Operator Assistance service charge located in the Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service Tariff or Local Exchange Tariff.
- (7) Apply the appropriate Person-to-Person Semi-Automated Operator Assistance service charge located in the Long Distance Message Telecommunications Service Tariff or Local Exchange Tariff.

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ISSUED: JAN 15, 1997      EFFECTIVE: APR 15, 1997

BY: M. S. FANNIN, President-Kansas  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company  
Topeka, Kansas

General Exchange Price List  
Section 7 -  
5th Revised Sheet 2  
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 2

DIRECTORY SERVICES PRICE LIST

| <u>Paragraph</u> | <u>Description</u>                                      | <u>Rate Per Call</u>   |
|------------------|---|------------------------|
| 7.4.5            | Directory Assistance Call Completion                    |                        |
|                  | <u>Fully-Automated DACC</u>                             |                        |
| (CT)             | Sent-Paid Pay Telephones                                | \$0.25(1)              |
| (CT)             | Sent-Paid Non-Pay Telephones<br>(excluding Hotel/Motel) | 0.30                   |
|                  | Sent Paid Hotel/Motel                                   | 0.30(1)                |
|                  | Telecommunications Company Calling Card                 | 0.75                   |
|                  | Collect   | 2.00                   |
|                  | Billed to Third Number                                  | 2.00                   |
|                  | <u>Semi-Automated DACC</u>                              |                        |
|                  | Sent-Paid   | 2.00                   |
|                  | Telecommunications Company Calling Card                 | 1.00                   |
|                  | Collect   | 2.50                   |
|                  | Billed to Third Number                                  | 2.50                   |
|                  | <u>Person-to-Person</u>                                 | 3.25                   |
|                  |   | <u>USOC</u>            |
|                  | <u>Optional Monthly Rate Plan</u>                       | <u>Monthly Rate</u>    |
|                  |   | DCSUU \$1.00           |
|                  |   | <u>Per Call Charge</u> |
| 7.5.3            | AutoConnect <sup>SM</sup>                               | <u>USOC</u>            |
|                  | Option A  | DC5RC                  |
|                  | Option B  | DC5R2                  |

(1) This rate applies to local calls only. For sent-paid intraLATA calls, the semi-automated sent-paid rate applies.

ISSUED: JAN 15, 1997 EFFECTIVE: APR 15, 1997

BY: M. S. FANNIN, President-Kansas  
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company  
Topeka, Kansas



General Exchange Tariff  
Section 39  
5th Revised Sheet 1  
Replacing 4th Revised Sheet 1

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